

DESCRIPTIONS AND RECORDS OF ORIENTAL
ANTHRIBIDAE.

By DR. KARL JORDAN, F.R.S.

1. *Physopterus sumatranus ephelus* subsp. nov.

Ph. sumatranus Jordan, *Nov. Zool.*, xx, p. 263, no. 4 (1913) (Perak).

♂♀. Pronotum with fewer spots than in Sumatran specimens, there being no spots in the middle and only three each side, the most lateral one contiguous with the carina; on the elytrum a single, larger postmedian tubercle, whereas in *Ph. s. sumatranus* Jord. 1897, this large tubercle is accompanied by a small one on the outer side.

One pair from Perak (W. Doherty).

Ecrepia gen. nov.

♂. Near *Merarius* Fairm. 1889, but head and rostrum very different. Rostrum longer than broad, flattened, rather stout at base, vertical, surface slightly concave in lateral aspect, median carina obsolete from base to middle, then thin and low to apical fifth, carina II short, at base close to middle line, curved outward and then running apicad, the two carinae II gradually slightly converging and stopping between antennae, III commencing half-way between eye and antennal groove and terminating above this groove. Frons convex, projecting above surface of rostrum, its dorsal portion impressed. Eye elliptical, prominent in lateral view. Antenna inserted at apical third, club compact, segment X transverse. Pronotum conical, carina abruptly curved forward at side, apex of angle rounded.—Genotype: sp. nov. hereafter described. The only species known has a high median tubercle on each elytrum.

2. *Ecrepia bigrumis* sp. nov.

♂. Pale rufous buff (immature?), with blackish brown markings. Rostrum grey, five-eighths longer than broad, flat apex rugulose, apical margin straight, carina II conspicuous because naked and accentuated by the pubescence being dense on its outside; underside with median carina. Cheek densely grey, the patch sharply defined and in front straight. Frons (♂) triangular, very narrow anteriorly, at the narrowest point as wide as middle of antennal segment III, anterior portion vertical, posterior portion horizontal and concave, the angle formed evenly rounded. Antenna reaching beyond base of elytra (if rostrum is in vertical position), shaft more or less pale rufescent, club black-brown, broad, III somewhat longer than IX.

Pronotum almost twice as broad near base than long, very little longer than apically broad (proportions 70:39:37), strongly narrowed forward from angle of carina, side first somewhat incurved and then evenly slanting to apex, upperside transversely depressed in middle of disc, somewhat uneven, without coarse puncturation, middle area pale rufous, occupying at carina a little over one-fourth the width of pronotum, widening in depression and narrowing at apex, side black-brown, with an isolated dorsal luteous spot before carina and an irregular luteous

stripe from angle of carina to apical margin, this stripe bounded ventrally by a black line; dorsal carina slightly wavy, feebly concave in middle and towards side, faintly convex in between, lateral angle less than 90° , but its apex evenly rounded off, projecting rather strongly sideways in dorsal aspect. Scutellum grey.

Elytra rufous buff, with short blackish linear spots, punctate-striate, interspaces irregularly convex, in middle of each elytrum a high tubercle, which is longer than broad, its base expanding between punctate stripes I and V, its top rounded, behind tubercle a white line, similar lines or spots behind some of the blackish spots and one on apical declivous area, a spot on shoulder, a tripartite one on subbasal swelling, a large one on anterior surface of tubercle extending to top, and a largish, elongate, irregular lateral patch behind shoulder black-brown, besides these markings a number of short lines, particularly in interspaces III, IV, V, VII and IX, posterior half of VI subcostate. Pygidium black in middle, as long as broad, evenly rounded at apex.

Prosternum with a transverse fold in front of coxae. Knees, apex of tibiae, base and apex of tarsal segment I and entire segments II to IV blackish brown. Midtibia (δ) with apical tooth. Hypopygidium (δ) with a narrow, curved process each side.

Length: 4.7 mm., width 2.5 mm.

Malay Peninsula: Fraser's Hill, Pahang, 4,200 ft., vi. 1931 (H. M. Pendlebury), 1 δ .

Echotropis gen. nov.

Near *Acorynus* Schönh. 1833. Disc of pronotum with transverse ante-median sulcus, and dorsal carina sharply angulate in middle. Rostrum broader than long, with 5 abbreviated dorsal carinae.—Genotype: *E. retusus* Jord. 1926, described as an *Acorynus*.

3. *Echotropis cultus* sp. nov.

φ . Similar to *E. retusus* Jord. 1926, narrower, carinae of rostrum much less elevate, frons much broader, lateral angle of carina of pronotum much smaller, and grey pubescence of elytra more extended.

Brown, rufescent, pubescent grey. Rostrum one-eighth broader than long, vertical, flattened, with middle of apical fourth somewhat swollen, median carina very feebly developed, very little raised, carina II distinct, but less high than in *E. retusus*, its apex curved obliquely sideways, carina III distinct, joining carini-form margin of antennal groove. Eye with a rather narrow creamy grey border above. Frons creamy grey anteriorly, nearly as broad as segment III is long (ratio 11 : 14). Antenna pale rufous at base, segment X less than twice as long as broad (ratio 11 : 7), length of segments II to XI: 10, 14, 12, 11, 10, 10, 9, 24, 11, 30.

Pronotum half as broad again as long, conical, smooth, median five-sevenths brown, sides of this area straight, somewhat convergent forward, from scutellum frontad a creamy grey line gradually becoming thinner, almost absent from transverse sulcus to apical margin, at base nearly thrice as broad as scutellum, between apex of lateral carina (a little above it) and apical margin a brown ovate spot; dorsal carina rather strongly convex from middle to side; lateral angle less than

90°, but with the apex rounded off, lateral carina straight, somewhat inclining downward. Scutellum grey.

Elytra as broad at base as prothorax, punctate-striate, interspaces flat, except base of sutural one; the following markings dark brown: a large round patch occupying subbasal swelling, a small spot outside it, a spot at shoulder angle, a rhomboidal antemedian sutural patch extending to middle of interspace III, somewhat angulate, produced forward on suture to a spot placed in between the subbasal swellings, laterally of sutural rhomboid a small spot linear in IV and shorter in III, at side a spot behind shoulder and a smaller one in middle joined together by a line in IX, above them another line joining second lateral spot in a curve, before apical declivity a transverse dentate band extending obliquely backwards from punctate stripe I to outer margin, which it reaches above abdominal segment III, on declivous area an anteriorly open arc from near suture to lateral end of preceding band, inner margin of arc with a small sharp tooth in middle, farther forward a diffuse double spot in interspaces III and IV joined to the arc. Pygidium three-fifths broader than long, nearly semicircular.

Underside densely pubescent grey, derm of sides more or less rufous (immature?), especially on abdomen. Legs rufescent brown, base and apex of femora and base of tibiae paler.

Length: 4.6 mm., width 2.2 mm.

North Borneo: Samawang near Sandakan, vii. 1927 (C. Boden Kloss & H. M. Pendlebury), 1 ♀.

4. *Cedocus lynceus* Jord. 1911.

Malay Peninsula: Fraser's Hill, Pahang, vii. 1931 (H. M. Pendlebury), 1 ♂.

5. *Mecocerina rhanis* Jord. 1911.

Malay Peninsula: Kapong, 600 ft., xi. 1929, at light (M. L. Webber), 1 ♂.

6. *Nessiiodocus angulatus nigrans* subsp. nov.

♀. Like *N. a. angulatus* Jord. 1928, from Tonkin, but dorsal carina of pronotum medianly less distinctly angulate, and most of the black-brown markings of upperside enlarged: on pronotum more than median third black-brown, this area constricted in middle of disc and again at carina, and divided by a grey longitudinal stripe reaching from base to beyond middle; at side an elliptical patch. On elytra no brown sutural spot behind scutellum; patch on subbasal swelling, transverse antemedian band, limbal patch at shoulder, and the two patches in posterior half so much enlarged that the grey pubescence occupies much less space than the black-brown markings, the patches connected with one another.

Malay Peninsula: S. Bulok, Selangor, i. 1930 (M. L. Webber), 1 ♀.

Xenopternis gen. nov.

Near *Nessiiodocus* Heller 1925, but hindtibia of ♂♀ with rod-like apical process. Rostrum short, vertical, upperside flat, with a lateral carina from eye to near apex, along its outer side a groove, on cheek a distinct channel from eye to antennal groove; apical margin slightly sinuate. Eyes subdorsal, round, a little longer than broad. Antenna much longer in ♂ than in ♀, in ♂ segment I club-

shaped, twice as long as II, as long as III, club compact, little broader than shaft, VIII longer than IX, X short; in ♀ I and II nearly alike, shorter than III, VIII about twice as long as broad, half as long as IX, club broader than in ♂, X short. Frons in ♂ one-seventh, in ♀ one-sixth as broad as apex of rostrum. Underside of rostrum somewhat swollen, on a much higher level than throat, from which the labiophore is divided by a deep transverse depression. Pronotum and elytra as in *Nessiidocus* and *Mucronianus* Jord. 1894. Apical ventral process of hindtibia the same in ♂♀, not quite thrice as long as broad, cylindrical, but dorsally somewhat flattened, apex truncate and concave.—Genotype: sp. nov. here described.

7. *Xenopternis lissus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Cylindrical, more than twice as long as broad (head excluded), rufescent brown, underside densely greyish white, upperside more extended brown than buffish grey. Rostrum nearly half as broad again near apex than long, widest point at anterior projection of rim of antennal groove, which is close to apex, upper surface rugate, with a slight indication of a small impressed median line at base, carina from eye to near apical margin slightly and very gradually incurved, the two carinae nearly as far apart at apex as at eyes; rostrum and head rather sparsely grey except cheek. On occiput the border of eye somewhat yellowish. Eye large, not prominent. Antenna blackish brown, pale rufous at base, in ♂ reaching to near apex of elytra, in ♀ beyond basal margin; length of segments: ♂ 30, 11, 28, 25, 24, 22, 22, 20, 15, 6, 14.—♀ 9, 9, 10, 10, 9, 7, 7, 6, 8, 5, 10.

♂ 27, 9, 25, 22, 19, 16, 16, 13, 12, 6, 14.—♀ 8, 8, 11, 10, 9, 7, 8, 7, 8, 6, 9.

Pronotum about half as broad again as long, apically truncate, widest some distance from base, minutely granulate-coriaceous, a median stripe widest at base, gradually narrower apically, a narrow sublateral stripe and the border of lateral carina, more or less extended along dorsal carina, whitish grey; dorsal carina slightly incurved in centre, laterally flexed forward in a wide arc, reaching beyond middle of side. Scutellum transverse, whitish grey.

Elytra parallel, slightly flattened above, half as long again as broad, minutely granulate-coriaceous, with rows of punctures, which are obsolescent posteriorly, no impressed stripes except sutural one, a sutural area from base to beyond middle, laterally extending to third line of punctures, apical margin and apex of suture, and an interrupted, narrow ante-apical band connecting them whitish grey, usually some small whitish grey spots at side and on shoulder. Pygidium whitish grey, much suffused with rufescent brown, flat, almost evenly rounded, nearly as long as broad in ♀, distinctly shorter in ♂.

Legs rufous, segments III and IV of tarsi blackish, I a little longer than II to IV.

Length: ♂ 3.2–3.3 mm., ♀ 3.8–3.9 mm.

Java: Koebangkangkong, Zuid-Banjoemas, 25 m., ii.32 (F. C. Drescher), 2 pairs.

8. *Hucus loratus* sp. nov.

♀. Rostrum without dorsal carinae; elytra with a creamy white pattern recalling a tennis racket, the loop at apex and the handle sutural, the latter running across pronotum.

Russet (somewhat immature?), rostrum and sides of pronotum and elytra

blackish. Rostrum vertical to throat, flat, coarsely rugate-punctate, one-fourth longer than broad, lateral margin cariniform from apex to near middle, here very slightly expanded, concealing antennal groove, difference in width of basal and apical portions of rostrum less marked than is usual in this genus; apical margin truncate, slightly sinuate towards side; before eye a deep groove bounding a large white genal spot; in middle of rostrum near base a minute white dot in type, absent from paratype. Frons slightly more than one-fourth as broad as rostrum. Eye circular, but outline straightened towards genal spot, a thin white border, interrupted in several places. Antenna slender, as long as elytra (in dorsal aspect), segments I and II very pale, almost translucent, III to VIII brown, pale at apices, III about one-third longer than IV, IV to VII almost equal in length, VIII shorter, club as long as V to VIII together, black, IX and X nearly linear, XI elongate-ovate, subacuminate, IX one-third longer than X, twice as long as broad, XI as long as IX.

Pronotum conical, as long as broad, minutely granulose, punctate at sides, with transverse groove across disc, a narrow, sharply defined, creamy white median stripe, continued on to head, towards sides indications of small white spots, dorsal carina convex, faintly incurved medianly, lateral angle less than 90°, but rounded off. Scutellum white.

Elytra depressed behind basal margin, which is curved forward, subbasal swelling low, but distinct, blackish, partly encircled by a thin white line, from each side of scutellum a short white line which joins a second line also starting from base but separate from first, this line extends to apex, touching suture in middle, and running as a single line along it from behind middle, narrow at apex and extending along apical margin, from behind middle, where the line is somewhat widened, a branch extends obliquely backwards to lateral margin, here joining the white apical border and a second, curved, subapical branch; thus an ovate area is separated from anterior portion of elytrum, within that loop a transverse line which does not quite reach to lateral portion of loop, and in interspaces III and V a line forward from transverse one and in VII a line backward; on rest of elytra a few minute white dots, stripes of punctures feebly impressed, but punctures deep, interspaces of stripes minutely granulose. Pygidium almost semicircular, granulate, dark brown, sides white.

Underside very pale buff, particularly abdomen, densely pubescent white, except sides of prosternum, where pubescence is sparser; metepisternum with brown spot; punctures on prosternum large but dispersed, those on metasternite smaller. Femora as pale as base of antenna, apex blackish brown, tibiae likewise brown, with a subbasal and a subapical pale ring, the subapical one less distinct in paratype than in type; segments I and II brown at base, grey at apex to a varying extent.

Length: 3.6-3.9 mm.

British India: Samaingh, Kalimpong, Bengal, ix, 1934 (N. C. Chatterjee), 2 ♀♀, ex *Polyalthia simiarum*.

9. *Rhaphitropis discus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Dark chocolate-brown, tibiae rufescent. Upperside sparsely marked with grey. Rostrum half as broad again as long, sparse grey pubescence faintly concentrated in middle at base, apical margin slightly curved forward, depressed. Frons in ♂ one-half and in ♀ two-thirds the width of rostrum. Eye a little longer

than broad, wider at frontal side than laterally, its margin toward antenna straightened. Interspace between antennal groove and eye much wider than groove, which is small. Antenna short, scarcely reaching to basal angle of pronotum, slightly rufescent at base, segment III a little shorter than II and very much thinner, IV = III or a trifle longer, VIII one-third shorter than VII, club flattened, compact, in ♂ thrice as long as broad, in ♀ a very little shorter, XI ovate, broader than IX, X transverse.

Pronotum with rather indistinct grey markings at sides, namely a broadish lateral stripe from carina to apex, gradually narrowing anteriorly, in this stripe a large brown spot, which is connected with the brown median area if grey stripe dorsally incomplete, in front of carina farther dorsad a short elongate grey spot, in centre faint indications of grey spots; dorsal carina obtusely angulate in middle, angle very distinct, laterally the carina flexed forward in an abrupt curve, the lateral arm quite short. Scutellum white.

Elytra one-fourth longer than broad, granulose, strongly punctate-striate, basal margin curved forward, behind feeble subbasal swellings a grey transverse band across suture composed of confluent spots extending to stripe V and projecting to scutellum, before apical declivity another band, more broken up, and laterally the bands connected by some grey spots, these markings sometimes distinct, sometimes partially effaced, faint indications of spots also toward margins, in certain lights the elytra appear slightly silky grey, especially between the bands.

Length: ♂♀ 2.7-2.9 mm.

India: Konain Chakrata, U. Prov., vi. 1934 (J. C. M. Gardner), a few specimens. Near *R. marchicus* Herbst 1797, but broader, eye less transverse, frons of ♂ narrower.

10. *Rhaphitropis carbo* sp. nov.

♂♀. Pitchy black, inclusive of antenna and legs, pubescence greyish white, evenly scattered, not forming any spots. Proboscis very short, twice as broad as long, coarsely granulate, middle somewhat impressed, apex emarginate. Frons in ♂ one-eighth width of rostrum, in ♀ one-fourth. Eye large, little longer than broad, its outline straightened on side towards antenna. Antennal groove small. Antenna short in both sexes, not reaching to base of pronotum, club compact, IX about as long as broad, X broader than long, XI a little longer than broad, broader than IX.

Pronotum coriaceous, somewhat granulate; carina parallel with basal margin of elytrum, which is curved forward, median angle very distinct but rounded off, laterally the carina rather abruptly curved forward, lateral branch quite short. Scutellum strongly transverse, pubescent greyish white. Elytra granulose-coriaceous, strongly punctate-striate.

Length: 2.3 mm.

India: Dehra Dun, U.P., vi. 1934 (A. K. Sharma), 1 ♂, type, ex *Artocarpus lacoocha*; Suswa R., Dehra Dun, v. 1931 (E. F. C. Beeson), 1 ♀, ex *Bombax malabaricum*.

11. *Rhaphitropis habrus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Near *Rh. elusus* Jord. 1928, from Tonkin, but subbasal swelling of elytrum raised as a broad and fairly high tubercle and carina of pronotum farther from base.

Rufescent brown, derm variegated with pale rufous and dark brown, pubes-

cence of upperside a mixture of brown and grey, with hardly any distinct pattern. Rostrum and head very densely and coarsely rugate, structure not concealed by the sparse pubescence. Eye a little longer than broad, with shallow emargination. Antennal groove somewhat nearer to eye than to base of mandible. Antenna pale rufous at base, darker distally, in ♂ reaching to near middle of elytra, shorter in ♀, length of segments II to XI: ♂ 8, 11, 9, 10, 10, 10, 9, 10, 7, 10; ♀ 8, 10, 9, 7, 7, 7, 6, 8, 7, 9; club about as broad as segment II.

Pronotum one-fifth broader than long, very strongly convex, coarsely and very densely rugate, also behind carina, variegated with grey, a broad basal median patch continued forward by a rather thin stripe, and a small subapical patch about half-way to side fairly conspicuous; carina at one-quarter from base, very feebly concave in middle, then nearly straight to side, lateral arm short, directed obliquely downward, at side much nearer to true basal margin than to dorsal carina; a short transverse carinula which curves upwards laterally, but disappears in the roughness of the derm, not reaching dorsal carina. Scutellum greyish white.

Elytra two-fifths longer than broad, nearly straight at side, base truncate, slightly incurved from shoulder to shoulder, shoulder angle prominent, punctate stripes distinct, interspaces densely and rather conspicuously granulate, sub-basal swelling raised as a tubercle which is longer than broad with the top strongly rounded; the tubercle, a spot just before middle in interspace III and another at side as well as a transverse band across suture in front of apical declivity blackish, apex grey, sutural area from tubercle to band and the side more or less variegated with grey, derm pale rufous; at and above shoulder in a view from behind the antemedian spots almost form a black transverse band. Pygidium grey, more convex in ♂ than in ♀.

Underside grey; prosternite coarsely punctate, sides of metasternite with the punctures more dispersed and rather smaller. Legs rufous, femore somewhat darker.

Length: ♂♀ 3.4 mm.

Java: Goenong Slamet, Batoerraden, ii, 1932 (F. C. Drescher), 1 ♂, type; K. O. Blawan, Odjen Plateau, 900-1,500 m., xi, 1933 (H. Lucht), 1 ♀.

12. *Rhaphitropis pissodes* sp. nov.

♂♀. Differs from all species in the lateral angle of the pronotal carina being square and the lateral carina extending a little beyond middle. Represents a new generic type, but as the undescribed species of *Rhaphitropis* and allied genera evidently are very numerous and diverse, a generic revision will be required to bring order into this mass of small Anthribids.

Dark brown, upperside with dispersed greyish white markings of which a short basal sutural stripe is the most conspicuous. Rostrum nearly twice as broad as long, apical half flattened, slightly impressed in middle, apical margin feebly sinuate. Frons convex, as broad as rostrum is long, with rather indistinct white median stripe which runs on to rostrum and occiput. Eye transverse, higher than usually, highest near outside, here abrupt. Behind eye a diffuse white patch. Antenna slightly rufescent, segment III shorter than II, III to VIII gradually decreasing in length, VIII half III, club much broader than II, fairly compact, IX triangular, X as long as broad, XI elongate-elliptical, both IX and XI longer than II.

Pronotum a little more than one-third broader than long, minutely coriaceous, widest at angle of carina, sides rotundate-angustate, apical margin faintly incurved in middle; a narrow, interrupted median line, very thin in posterior half, and on each side of disc 6 or 7 spots, of which the most lateral at lateral carina, white; dorsal carina at one-ninth from base, moderately concave in middle, then somewhat convex, lateral angle 90° with the tip rounded off, lateral carina reaching beyond middle, gradually fading away, not terminating abruptly, longitudinal basal carinula distinct, joining dorsal carina at angle. Scutellum white, transverse.

Elytra two-fifths broader than long, only a trifle broader than prothorax, punctate-striate, but stripes feebly impressed, interspaces densely granulate, basal margin strongly curved forward, subbasal swelling and depression behind it hardly at all indicated, white basal sutural stripe to beyond one-fourth, followed by a sutural space without grey, all interspaces with narrow grey stripes broken up into spots. Pygidium more strongly rounded in ♀ than in ♂ and shorter, in ♂ nearly as long as broad.

Underside impunctate, minutely coriaceous, greyish-white pubescence not very dense; prosternum much shorter in front of coxa than coxa is broad; mesosternal process truncate, about as broad as coxa.

Length: ♂♀ 3.4 mm.

Java: Koebangkangoeng, Zuid-Banjoemas, 25 m., v. 1932 (F. C. Drescher), one pair.

13. *Uncifer lius* sp. nov.

♂♀. Rufescent, paler in parts, upperside variegated with brown and grey, elytra with blackish band from side to side at commencement of apical declivity.

Rostrum grey, derm of apex broadly pale rufous. Frons and occiput brown, grey at eyes. These transverse, longer in ♂ than in ♀, therefore frons broader in ♀. Antenna pale rufous at base, somewhat darker distally, segments III to VIII almost gradually decreasing in length, III longer than II, club broader than II, IX and XI as long as III, X shorter.

Pronotum nearly half as broad again as long, minutely coriaceous, sides grey, with an elongate brown patch, disc with large brown area, variable in depth of tint, widest at carina, narrowest at apical margin, somewhat constricted behind apex, divided by a grey median stripe which is interrupted in middle and stops at slight subapical depression; carina distinctly concave in middle, then convex, lateral angle acute and projecting backwards, side branch quite short, without indication of a forward prolongation. Scutellum grey, transverse.

Elytra minutely granulose, punctate-striate, basal margin convex, a large basal spot at some distance from suture, shoulder-angle, a large antemedian patch, oblong, with the angles produced, and an antecapical transverse band, more or less interrupted at suture, brown or blackish, large area from interspace IV sideways brown mixed with grey, apex grey, derm pale, basal swelling and depression behind it very feebly indicated. Pygidium sparsely grey, evenly rounded, longer in ♂ than ♀.

Underside impunctate, grey, derm of sides of prosternite and abdomen pale rufous; legs pale rufous.

Length: ♂♀ 2.5–2.9 mm.

Java: Goenong Raeng, Bojoekidoel, 450–700 m., i. 1933 (H. Lucht), 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀; Goenong Tangkoeban Prahoc, Preanger, 4,000–5,000 ft., vii. 1934

(F. C. Drescher), 1 ♂; Batoerraden, Goenong Slamet, iv. 1932 (F. C. Drescher), 1 ♂.

14. **Uncifer stigmatosus** sp. nov.

♂♀. Similar to *U. diffinis* Jord. 1925, from Ceylon, of which only the ♀ is known; frons broader, club of antenna shorter (in ♀), pronotum more extended grey, legs darker rufescent.

Upperside grey and rufescent brown, underside grey. Rostrum and frons grey. Frons in ♂ two-fifths, in ♀ not quite one-half as broad as rostrum (in ♀ of *U. diffinis* one-third). Occiput brown, with a median line and a border to the eye grey. Club of antenna in ♂ longer than in ♀, IX shorter than III, one-third longer than broad, X a little longer than broad and broader than IX, XI elliptical, longer and broader than IX, in ♀ IX slightly longer than broad, X broader than long.

Pronotum: grey pubescence variable in extent, sometimes nearly the whole pronotum grey, in middle a large rhombiform grey patch usually with brown centre, the patch joining the grey lateral area and reaching medianly to apical margin and carina, there being a brown spot each side of forward and backward projections of patch, before carina each side one or two other brown spots, which sometimes extend forward to apex, breaking up grey lateral area; lateral angle of carina acute, carina medianly slightly and broadly incurved. Scutellum greyish white.

Elytra with large brown median patch on suture extending sideways to impressed stripe II, usually with a sideways projection to stripe III anteriorly and posteriorly, the patch then resembling a stretched tailless mammal skin with the neck and lower portions of the legs cut off, size of patch variable, as are the patches on shoulder and on subbasal swelling, in interspaces III to X a row of brown roundish spots, variable in number, sometimes partly conjoined, no brown transverse band on apical declivity.

In ♂ middle of abdominal sternites I to III flattened, this space flanked by a carina which, on II, bears conspicuous pale pubescence, IV medianly depressed, without carinae.

Length: ♂♀ 3.0-3.9 mm.

British India: Dehra Dun, v. 1933 (J. C. M. Gardner), a small series.

Illis gen. nov.

♂♀. Recalls *Horniscops* Jord. 1914, but eye less dorsal and more finely granulose, rostrum longer, apically sinuate, segment II of antenna claviform, angle of pronotum more rounded. Rostrum obliquely porrect, widened at apex, apical margin sinuate, lateral margin projecting over the antennal groove, which is triangular; underside subcarinate or carinate in middle, ridge between buccal sinus and antennal groove channelled; lobes of labiophore rounded at apex; labium with slight indication of median sinus. Antenna much longer in ♂ than in ♀. Eye longer than broad, more or less oblique, subdorsal. Pronotal carina dorsally basal, straight, laterally curved forward in a wide arc to meral suture of prosternum, below it a carinula complete from side to side, curved up at end to near angle of carina. Basal margin of elytrum nearly straight, slightly curved forward near scutellum; pronotum and elytra convex. Segment I of tarsi as long as II to IV, tooth of claw large, projecting from middle.—Genotype: *I. rusia* sp. nov.

15. *Illis rusia* sp. nov.

♂♀. Rufous brown, the portions of upperside covered with grey pubescence as well as legs and base of antenna pale rufous. Underside uniformly grey, upperside with variable brown markings as follows: on each side of occiput a triangular spot extending on to frons; on pronotum between middle and lateral carina three streaks, irregular, entire, or the two lateral ones more or less divided each into two spots, all streaks connected with one another, the two near middle much the broadest, broadly joined together across centre, reaching neither carina nor apical margin, somewhat resembling a capital H, the two streaks separated posteriorly by a broadish, anteriorly rounded, grey projection from the grey basal border, anteriorly the two halves of the H separated by a narrow grey line, sometimes the pronotum more extended brown than grey. Elytra brown, basal margin, a large patch around shoulder, a broad stripe on suture from base to behind subbasal swelling, a transverse apical border bearing a triangular brown spot, and numerous smaller spots from subbasal swelling to apical declivity grey, more or less united, sometimes these spots rather sharply define delongate dashes; subbasal swelling, an antemedian sutural patch and a transverse area on declivous apex devoid (or nearly) of grey spots.

Nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, not unlike a small specimen of *Basitropis* Jekel 1855. Rostrum narrowed towards base, one-fourth broader than long, rough with umbilicate punctures, somewhat rugulose, with indication of a median carina at base. Frons half as wide as rostrum, like occiput with a dense net of umbilicate punctures. Eye feebly excised towards antennal groove, interspace between groove and eye very little broader than segment I of antenna. In ♂ antenna reaching beyond middle of elytra, segments III to IX nearly the same in length or (in longer antennae) VII as well as VIII longer than the others, III about as long as I and II together, but thinner, less than half as long as the rostrum is broad, club slender, loose, IX and X triangular, XI elongate elliptical, X not quite twice as long as broad; in ♀, antenna shorter, not reaching much beyond base of elytra, III not much longer than II, VIII shorter than II and X, IX longer than III, club broader and shorter than in ♂, more compact, IX triangular, X nearly square, but somewhat narrowed towards base.

Pronotum nearly half as broad again as long, evenly convex, widest in middle, minutely and densely granulate, slightly rugulose. Elytra coarsely striate-punctate, very feebly depressed behind subbasal swellings, evenly convex from this depression backwards. Pygidium rounded, broader than long.

Femore darkened in middle; tarsal segment I about as long as II to IV together; midtibia of ♂ with small sharp mucro at apex.

Length: ♂♀ 2.5–2.8 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamet, iv., v., ix., xii., 1932 (F. C. Drescher), a small series.

16. *Illis omopholis* sp. nov.

♀. Rostrum and eye recall *Sintor* Schönh. 1839. Chocolate-brown, underside uniformly silky grey, upperside spotted with grey: on pronotum a transverse apical or subapical row of spots, a median spot before carina and two each side some distance in front of carina; on elytrum a large basal spot above shoulder, two smaller ones in third interspace, one each in middle and before apical declivity, and a spot near apical margin, all the interspaces with a grey line, complete or broken up.

Rostrum rough with umbilicate punctures, somewhat rugulose, narrowed toward base, nearly half as broad again as long, with a flat carina from base to middle; pubescence sparse, denser at sides. Frons half as wide as rostrum, coarsely umbilicate-punctate. Eye more than half as long again as broad, with a small notch toward antenna, interspace between eye and antennal groove broader than segment I of antenna. Segments I and II of antenna pale, III little longer than II, VIII about twice as long as broad, club broad but not compact, IX triangular, one-third longer than broad, broader than long, XI elliptical, broader near base than near apex, as long as IX.

Pronotum densely and finely granulate, nearly evenly convex, broadest close to base, one-fourth broader than long. Scutellum grey. Elytra convex, with a feeble depression behind the almost effaced subbasal swellings, very densely granulate, striate-punctate, the punctures rather large, but the stripes not much impressed. Pygidium brown, rounded, broader than long.

Underside minutely coriaceous, with indications of shallow punctures on prosternum, which is somewhat swollen. Tibiae brown on upperside, excepting a diffuse pale subbasal ring.

Tarsal I as long as II to IV.

Two subspecies:

(a) ***Illis omopholis omopholis***

♀. Eye nearly twice as long as broad. Pronotum each side with three sharply defined apical spots and a narrow subapical median spot and from carina forward three small postmedian ones, besides a conspicuous median spot. On elytra two diffuse lateral spots, all the interspaced with a grey stripe, but the stripes in II, IV, VI and VIII thinner and incomplete.

Length: 3.3 mm.

North Borneo: Bettotan near Sandakan, 25.vii.1927 (C. Boden Kloss & H. M. Pendlebury), 1 ♀.

(b) ***Illis omopholis seriata*** subsp. nov.

♀. Eye somewhat less elongate than in the previous subspecies. Anterior spots of pronotum all subapical, the lateral ones small and ill-defined, the whole pronotum with scattered grey pubescence. Interspaces V, VII and IX with a row of spots, the two in III larger than in the Bornean specimen.

Length: 3.6 mm.

Philippines: Kolambugan, Mindanao, 1 ♀.

17. ***Illis medana*** sp. nov.

♂. Similar to *I. rusia* sp. nov., but frons and club of antenna broader and colouring different.

Occiput without brown spots. Pronotum for the greater part rufous brown, bearing an interrupted grey median stripe, anterior portion of stripe triangular, broader and posterior portion narrower than in *I. rusia*, in grey lateral area a large elongate-ovate brown spot separated from brown median area by a narrow grey line which does not quite reach the apical portion of lateral grey area, no additional grey stripe between grey lateral area and interrupted median stripe. On elytra the basal sutural patch longer than in *I. rusia*, posteriorly narrower than anteriorly, postmedian dorsal patch broadly connected along suture with apical patch,

extreme end of suture and narrow apical border remaining brown, shoulder patch large, in large brown area between these grey markings several grey lines or elongate spots in interspaces III, V, VII, IX and X, a short streak also anteriorly on subbasal swelling.

Frons more than half as broad as rostrum (9 : 14). Antenna (♂) pale rufous, as are the legs, segment III a little shorter than IV, V to VIII gradually more flattened and a little longer, VIII longer than IX, club flat, IX and X more regularly triangular than in *I. rusia*, less than thrice as long as broad, X one-third broader than long, XI more regularly elliptical than in *I. rusia*, shorter, less narrowed towards base. Mittibia with mucro.

Sumatra : Medan (J. B. Corporaal), 1 ♂.

18. *Mauia rudis* sp. nov.

♂♀. Shorter than *M. subnotatus* Boh. 1859, and lateral carina of pronotum extended to near apical angle.

Rufescent brown, sides of head and of pronotum and anal segment paler, segments I and II of antenna and the legs pale rufous. Upperside with short, broad, scale-like hairs, not very close together, brown portions without these scales, namely the centre of head, median area of pronotum excepting rufescent markings, the suture of elytra and a variable number of ill-defined longish spots, about 12 on each elytrum. Pubescence of underside dense, silky, the hairs being thin.

Rostrum narrower than in *M. subnotatus*; eye truncate anteriorly, not emarginate. Segment XI of antenna longer than IX. Pronotum two-thirds broader than long, i.e. shorter than in *M. subnotatus*, dispersedly granulate, lateral margin feebly incurved close to basal angle of carina.

Length : ♂ 2·5 mm., ♀ 2·7 mm.

Malay Peninsula : Kuala Lumpur, 8.xii.1934 (H. M. Pendlebury), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

19. *Phloeomimus tenuipes* sp. nov.

Represents perhaps a distinct genus. Eye less coarsely granulate; tarsi and shaft of antenna thinner; basal margin of elytrum curved forward.

♂♀. Cylindrical, blackish brown, legs and base of antenna as well as mouth-parts rufescent or rufous. Upperside covered with buffish white pubescence, variegated with rather ill-defined white spots: on disc of pronotum 4 spots and on side a diffuse patch, on elytra alternate interspaces spotted, apex more extended white. Pygidium and underside white; legs uniformly greyish white.

Antennal segments III to VIII thinner than segment II of maxillary palpus; on that account club appearing much broader than in *Ph. griseus* Jord. 1908, but is only a little wider, segment IX as long as broad.

Pronotum less convex than in *Ph. griseus*, densely granulate; dorsal carina not quite straight, being slightly convex each side.

Elytra densely granulate, with feebly marked rows of punctures, which are obsolete towards apex and side.

Tarsal segment I twice as long as the tibia is broad, the tarsi of the same type as in *Basitropis* Jekel 1855.

Length : ♂ 4·8, ♀ 3·7 mm.; width : ♂ 1·8, ♀ 1·4 mm.

Java : Goenoeng Tsijsocroe, Djampang, Preanger, 2,000 ft., xi.1934, 1 ♀, and i.1935, 1 ♂ (F. C. Drescher).

20. *Tropidobasis trigemmis* sp. nov.

♂♀. Antenna and elytra as in *T. bigemmis* Jord. 1932, but pronotum with a large black circular spot bordered with grey. Black, on upperside densely irrorated with grey, buff and brown, on underside grey pubescence prevailing. Rostrum very short, in front of eye only as long as frons is wide. Antenna rufous, segment III only as long as II is broad, IV and following gradually shorter, VI and VII as long as broad, VIII broader than VII, club compact, twice as long as broad, X transverse. Frons one-tenth narrower than club of antenna is long.

Diameter of black pronotal spot two-thirds the length of pronotum, the spot placed near apical margin, its distance from this margin only half the distance from dorsal carina, its grey border anteriorly more prominent than posteriorly. Scutellum buffish grey, much broader than long. The two spots of elytra as in *T. bigemmis* elliptical. Tibiae spotted with brown, in ♂ midtibia with apical hook.

Length : ♂ 3.9 mm., ♀ 4.3 mm. ; width : ♂ 1.9 mm., ♀ 2.2 mm.

Singapore, 1 ♂ (type) ; North Borneo : Bettotan near Sandakan, viii. 1927 (C. Boden Kloss & H. M. Pendlebury), 1 ♀.

21. *Tropidobasis synoris* sp. nov.

♂. General colouring as in *T. trigemmis* sp. nov., but pronotum as in *T. bigemmis* without round black spot. Apex of pronotum margined with greyish white ; disc with an irregular, diffuse, transverse, brown area before middle. Scutellum grey, transverse as in *T. trigemmis*. Tibiae without brown spots ; apical edge of midtibia, on underside, with a transverse, black, denticulated ridge, whereas in *T. trigemmis* there are two blackish teeth instead ; hindtibia shorter than mid- and foretibiae. Abdomen flattened medianly.

Length : ♂ 4 mm., width 2 mm.

Malay Peninsula : Kuala Lumpur, v. 1931 (H. M. Pendlebury), 1 ♂.

22. *Basitropis angustifrons* sp. nov.

♂. Remarkable for its very short rostrum, narrow frons and correspondingly large eyes, narrow and loose antennal club and the hooked fore- and midtibiae.

Rufescent brown, nearly three times as long as broad ; pubescence grey, dense on underside, dispersed in patches and speckles on upperside, forming on pronotum a narrow median stripe which is widened in centre, and a largish patch before apical declivity of elytra and another behind subbasal callosities.

Rostrum three times as broad as long, with median carina, which extends on to frons. Head coarsely punctate. Eye very large, convergent, occiput therefore strongly narrowing frontad. Antenna rufous, segments IX and X conical, being narrowed to base, longer than broad, XI elongate elliptical, longer than IX and a little longer than III, VIII the shortest.

Pronotum rather densely punctate except apex, which is smooth. Elytra punctate-striate, the stripes feebly impressed.

Legs rufous, uniformly pubescent grey ; fore- and midtibiae curved and hooked ; all tarsi unusually slender.

Length : ♂ 6.0-6.7 mm.

Malay Peninsula : Buloh, 26.iii.1930 and 3.iv.1935 (M. L. Webb), 2 ♂♂, on *Pterocymbium* (*Sterculia*).

23. *Apolecta dilopha* sp. nov.

Belongs to the section in which the elytra are strongly convex at two-thirds, but differs from all known species of *Apolecta* in this convex portion bearing on each elytrum a large tubercle.

♂♀. Black, clothed with an ashy grey pubescence. Median carina of frons and rostrum broader and somewhat higher than the lateral carina, the latter not joining the median one but the interantennal transverse ridge, which is higher in ♂ than in ♀. Antenna with sparse short grey pubescence, which is more conspicuous on underside of segments I and II.

Pronotum laterally and posteriorly rather minutely granulate, median area depressed, especially before carina, middle itself elevate as in the allied species, a black median stripe widest behind centre, continued across head to rostrum, a less distinct lateral stripe interrupted in middle; dorsal carina deeply incurved in middle, the vertical space between carina and basal edge much narrower than the scutellum.

Elytra broadly depressed from subbasal callosity to tubercle, irregularly speckled with small brownish black spots, tubercle black, placed in third interspace, which is here widened, the black colouring extending towards suture and laterally to interspace VII, forming a transverse band more or less interrupted at suture and laterally broken up into spots. Pygidium dispersedly punctate-granulate, slightly depressed at apex, with brownish black median stripe.

Underside very distinctly punctate, uniformly, but not very densely ashy grey, as are the legs. Tip of tibiae, especially on inside, and the whole upperside of tarsi brownish black. Abdominal segment I of ♂ without tubercle.

Length: ♂ 6.5 mm., ♀ 7.0 mm.

Malay Peninsula: Rotan Tunggal, F.R., 10.iv.1933 (F. G. Browne), 1♂, type; Selangor, Anipang, x. 1932 (Tweedie), 1♀.

24. *Apolecta latipennis* Jord. 1916.

Nov. Zool. xxiii, p. 343, no. 3 (1916).

Described from a single ♀. Mr. H. M. Pendlebury has sent me a small ♂ obtained by him at Fraser's Hill, Pahang, 3,500-4,500 ft., August 1923, which agrees very well with the ♀. The derm is not quite fully coloured, being more or less rufous, basal two-thirds of segments III and IV of antenna especially pale. Clay-coloured spots more rounded than in ♀.

Length: ♂ 8.5 mm.

25. *Apolecta malayana* sp. nov.

♀. Close to *A. enganensis* Jord. 1897. Outer dorso-lateral clay-coloured stripe of pronotum interrupted. Elytra at posterior third somewhat more convex, particularly interspace III, here a black patch on III and IV, extending to suture and to interspace V, connected with spot in VI, depressed sutural are more extended black than in *A. enganensis*, whereas the dark markings of rest of elytra reduced. Brown median stripe of pygidium a thin line which widens at apex. Upperside of tarsi black, whereas in *A. enganensis* segments I and IV are white except at apex.

Length: ♀ 7.5 mm.

Malay Peninsula: Cameron's Highlands, Pahang, 4,500-5,000 ft., 14. vi. 35 (H. M. Pendlebury), 1 ♀.

Oxyconus gen. nov.

♀. Near *Araecerus* Schönh. 1835 and *Misthosima* Pasc. 1859. At some distance from antennal groove an anguliform carinula, the angle obtuse and somewhat rounded, anterior portion of this carinula directed obliquely forward, being nearly parallel to lateral margin of proboscis, posterior portion of carinula directed obliquely towards eye and backwards, remaining separate from eye to occiput, where it fuses with rim of eye. Frons somewhat convex. Eye entire. Antenna longer than in *Araecerus*, bristles short, segments III and VIII shorter than IV to VII, club narrow, not wider than segment II, asymmetrical, segments IX and X narrowed at apex, not truncate, the three segments of club alike in length, two together a very little longer than the frons is broad.

Pronotum distinctly inclining forward, lateral angle compressed, prolonged along shoulder, appearing very acute in dorsal aspect, carina basal, not subbasal, its lateral angle sharp, measuring about 45°. Elytra, meso-metasternites and abdomen together elongate-conical, gradually tapering from convex base of elytra to tip of abdomen, pygidium about one-fifth longer than broad, its tip slightly reflexed. Segment I of tarsi about one-third longer than II to IV together. One species.

26. **Oxyconus stipinus** sp. nov.

♀. Rufescent brown, pubescence lutescent grey, almost uniformly covering the body, not very dense, without distinct markings, on pronotum a large space before carina more brown, with a median stripe and on each side a rounded patch more densely pubescent grey, inconspicuous; legs and base of antenna rufous.

Head and pronotum reticulate, the meshes larger than in *Araecerus fasciculatus* Deg. 1775. Antenna reaching to basal third of elytrum. Prothorax not quite twice as broad at base as at anterior margin, one-third broader at base than long, side slightly convex, dorsal carina rounded-angulate in middle, following the rather strong curve of the basal margins of the elytra, lateral carina extending a little beyond one-third. Elytra nearly twice as long as broad, broadest close to basal projecting angle of prothorax, strongly and evenly convex near base, without subbasal humps, coarsely punctate-striate. Pygidium with dispersed granules.

Sides of sterna coarsely and deeply punctate, no punctures on prosternite immediately below carina; on sides of segments I and II of abdomen basal, median and apical punctures, these obsolescent on III and hardly traceable on IV.

Length: 3.6 mm., width 1.3 mm.

1 ♀ from Takar, Dutch New Guinea, received from H. Fruhstorfer.

Araecerus mordellinus Jord. 1924 is similar in shape of body, but has the eye minutely sinuate, the club of the antenna broad, antennal segment III much longer than IV, stripes of elytra vestigial, tarsal segment I shorter than II + III + IV, etc. In *Araecerus eudelus* Jord. 1928, which is much less conical than *O. stipinus*, the angle of the pronotal carina and the basal angle of the prothorax are nearly as acute as in the new species, but in *A. eudelus* the carinula at the margin of the antennal groove and the antenna are of the *Araecerus* type.